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Rumanian Jews Live In Poverty And Distress

FEAR OF ARREST, EXILE, OR DEATH GRIPS POPULATION

Living on the fringe of starvation and in eternal fear of deportation, Jews in Roumania are forced to serve from one to three months each year in compulsory labor camps, although in many cases the period may be extended indefinitely. Leading personalities in Jewish and Roumanian communal activity, many of them world-famous leaders, have been deported from Bessarabia, Bukovina and Maldova to Transnistria on various pretexts. In one instance, all Jews bearing the same family name were moved to Transnistria because a Socialist leader and member of Parliament had borne that name.

This and other detailed information, concerning the present tragic situation of Roumanian Jewry, is contained in a report just received by the Joint Distribution Committee from one of its representatives in Jerusalem. The communication is a collation of first-hand reports given by Roumanian Jews who emigrated to Palestine through the assistance of the J.D.C.

Conditions in Roumania, the report states, have been made more burdensome by regulations which require Jews to obtain special permission to practice their professions. Large fees are exacted for the necessary licenses. Jews must contribute, too, to the Roumanian Welfare Work presided over by the wife of Roumania's dictator, Antonescu. A state loan to which Jews must subscribe has had a [illegible] effect. Their quota, [illegible] as high as their means [illegible] other

Concerning forced labor, the report states:

"Every Jew must go to a camp for compulsory work for a certain period. This is officially restricted to one to three months but actually there are people who have already been in camp a year or more. With regard to compulsory labor, as in everything else, there are no regulations. Without any reason whatsoever, and with no system at all, every Jew can at any hour of the day or night be dragged from his house and sent to camp to work. Above all, the fate of every Jew lies in the hands of the nearest police official. The latter, not infrequently — particularly in the provinces — abuses his power. It is not rare to find cases where the police commissioner makes purely personal demands which are settled by a monetary exchange beneficial to the official himself."

The same personal policy applies likewise in the matter of deportations:

"Jews, especially from Bessarabia, Bukovina and Maldova, have been deported in masses to Transnistria. From Bucharest itself, at one time, about 1,200 Jews were summoned to police headquarters and, with the explanation that their earlier wish to go to Bessarabia would be fulfilled, were shipped to Transnistria.

"No one is sure that he will not share the same fate. Actual reasons for the deportations are immaterial. Every 'suspect' is deported, and a 'suspect' is every Jew with whom any Roumanian in any [illegible] to get artificially [illegible]

FAMOUS HISTORIAN REPORTED MURDERED BY NAZIS

Professor Simon Dubnow, the doyen of Jewish historians, was murdered by the Nazis in the ghetto of Riga on December 1, 1941, according to information received in London by the Federation of Jewish Relief Organizations.

Prof. Dubnow, after fleeing from Berlin in 1933, lived in Latvia, where in 1939 he received an invitation to fill an important post in New York, but he preferred to continue his research work in Wilno and neighboring centres.

The historian was born 83 years ago in Mstislavl. His interest in Jewish history was aroused by his reading of Graetz. He had a great admiration for the master but felt that some of his judgments were wrong — those for instance, on the Chassidim, whose history Dubnow began to study deeply.

From this he passed to the history of the Jews in Russia and Poland, and then of other countries, dealing much more with his secular history than Graetz had done. He was regarded as the founder of the modern school of Jewish science and research, says the London Jewish Chronicle. Dubnow's crowning work was the 10-volume "World History of the Jewish People."

Soviet Delegates Tell Story Of Jewish Heroism

[illegible] Jewish fighters and Red Army soldiers, in New York, at a benefit rally at the Polo Grounds. They were Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, forty-three years old, a Russian poet, and Professor Solomon Michoels, fifty-three, director of the Moscow Jewish State Theatre.

They spoke in Yiddish. The talks were translated by Albert E. Kahn, editor and publisher of "The Hour," described as a weekly anti-Fascist bulletin.

After asserting that "about four million Jews, almost one-fourth of our people," had been destroyed by the enemy, Colonel Feffer said:

"I have seen Yankel Tankievski, who fled from Kiev. He saw the Germans use infants as a football in the presence of their parents. . . . In Lvov, the Fascists rounded up men and women, bound their arms to their legs and ordered them to crawl to a grave four kilometers away, promising them that any one who reached the grave would be spared." . . .

After enumerating a list of Jewish heroes in the Soviet Union, Colonel Feffer said:

"As long as a single Fascist lives, our lives are insecure and all people, especially the Jews, are in danger. Let us do everything — even the impossible — to rescue our long-suffering people, all freedom-loving peoples, and the world itself from Fascist tyranny."

Professor Nichols also spoke of the Jewish heroes in the Red Army, including the women, "who have done their part."

"The Red Army," he said, "avenges the bestial atrocities of the Nazi enemy, avenges the innocent blood of women and children, brothers and peoples. It carries this spirit of revenge into the very fire of struggle on the tip of its bayonets, in the blast of its cannons, in the roar of its airplane-engines."

He told of the horror of the "Juden-Seife," the soap which he said is manufactured by the Germans out of the bodies of slain Jews. He said German soap-manufacturers pay thirty marks for the body of a Jew.

"But wailing is neither useful nor sufficient," he said, "nor will it help much. Only steel can destroy the memory and the shame of Fascism. Only total annihilation of the very brain that bred the 'soap idea' will free the world. Active struggle is the command of the hour. The people, yes, the whole people, must attack!"

The visitors flew to New York from Russia at the invitation of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists in the United States

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Many Dutch Died For Jews In Holland

The Prince Bernhard radio station at Paramaribo, Surinam, held a special broadcast to mark the deportation of Holland's Jewish community by the German authorities. One speaker stressed that with the end of the centuries-old Jewish community of Holland, the Jews in Curacao and Surinam now represented the only free Jewish populations on Netherlands soil.

According to underground Dutch newspapers, Jews in some cases were executed in gas chambers instead of being deported to Poland.

Throughout the anti-Jewish campaign, the Dutch Christians offered vigorous resistance. When round-ups were made, the Christian population frequently became so menacing that the Germans were obliged to mobilize strong police forces to prevent interference with the raids. Scores of Christians were sentenced to death or concentration camp terms for aiding their Jewish compatriots. Convoys of arrested Jews were usually organized in the early morning and kept as secret as possible to avoid protest demonstrations.

Holland had approximately 180,000 classified by the Nazis as "non-Aryans" at the time of the German invasion. Of these 120,000 were professing Jews, and it was against these that the Germans launched the first phase of their expulsion drive. The campaign started last July, when transports began moving from the Netherlands towards Poland carrying Jews at a rate of about 600 daily. [illegible] of these between ages of 18

While the deportations were in progress, Jews were rounded up from various parts of the country and concentrated in three ghetto quarters in Amsterdam to facilitate later expulsions. Huge concentration camps at Westerbork, in Drente province, at Vught, Elbecom and Barneveld were crowded with Jews selected for deportation.

This spring the expulsion drive was speeded up with a series of decrees ordering complete evacuation on a geographical basis. April 10 was set for the beginning of the evacuation of Jews from eight of Holland's 11 provinces. The remaining three provinces were ordered evacuated beginning April 23, except for the city of Amster-

(Continued on Page Eight)

Protests Against Polish Major In U.S. War School

The enrollment at the U.S. War Department's School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va., of Michael Grazynski, alleged anti-Semite who held the rank of major in the Polish Army, was protested in a letter sent by Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, to Secretary of War Stimson, in which he said:

"I am informed that Michael Grazynski who holds the rank of major in the Polish Army is enrolled at the War Department's School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Virginia, on the recommendation of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

"I am further advised that Michael Grazynski's record as Polish administrator of Upper Silesia revealed a most discriminatory attitude towards minority peoples, particularly the Jews, that he had expelled hundreds of Jews from a good part of Silesia and had committed many to concentration camps. It is further alleged that he instituted a boycott of Jewish concerns and levied unreasonable taxes against them in an effort to force them out of business, together with other Nazi-like practices in the treatment of Jews.

"I do hope you can investigate these charges. It would be unseemly, to say the least, to have a person unable to meet the charges alleged against him to

(Continued on Page Seven)

Nazis Using Jews For Horrible Experiments, Polish Government Reports

The Polish Government in London has information that in the notorious prison camp at Oswie-

OVER 1,000 U.S. JEWISH WAR CASUALTIES

NAMES OF HONORED HEROES MISLEADING

From Pearl Harbor to June 1, 1943, the Bureau of War Records of the Jewish Welfare Board "has compiled a checked and authenticated list of about 1,000 Jewish casualties and several hundred awards for heroism," it was reported in New York by Frank L. Weil, president of the J. W. B. He added that "these figures are necessarily incomplete because casualty lists are generally issued some time after the casualties occur."

Describing the problems faced by the Bureau of Records in obtaining authentic information about Jews in the armed forces, Mr. Weil observed that "no reliance is placed on so-called Jewish names. In over 400 instances names such as Abraham, Bernstein, Levy, Lipsky, Goldberg, Goldstein, and Weinstein were, upon checking, found to be held by non-Jews. On the other hand, among the names of honored Jewish heroes are Modiano, Arnold, Blakemore, Dover, Wild, Asch, Clifford, Koch, Hansen and Clarke, [illegible]"

cim an experimental laboratory of the Berlin Institute of Social Hygiene has been established.

German doctors are reported to be making experiments in artificial fecundation, sterilization, and castration on 200 selected Jewish men and women. According to one report, the victims are subsequently executed.

The names of all the scientists engaged in these criminal experiments are known, and the Polish Directorate of Civilian Resistance has announced that they are to be published.

In the Treblinka camp, special gas chambers for murdering Jews have been set up. Scientists wearing gas masks sit in a special gallery during execution making observations and watching the reaction of the dying victims.

Schwarze Korps, the organ of the S.S., is now demanding the extirpation of all Jews — including "privileged" Jews still retaining some rights because they are married to "Aryan" women and are giving their children a Christian education.

Some time ago it was reported that the Gestapo had rounded up the remnant of the Jews of Berlin, numbering about 15,000. The majority of these had been employed as slave labour in the larger factories in or near the city, such as Siemens-Schuckert.

According to the Manchester Guardian, this step, which probably also affected the Jews [illegible] in other parts of [illegible]

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Social Notes—Montreal

Rabbi and Mrs. Harry Joshua Stern, and daughter, Stephanie, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending a holiday with Mrs. Stern's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Goldstein, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ben. Block and daughter, Joan Hinda, formerly of Victoria Avenue, Montreal, have taken up residence in Sarnia, Ontario.

Mrs. Bram Rubinovich, Sherbrooke Street West, has returned from a week's holiday spent at North Hatley.

Mrs. Nathan Gordon and son, Edmund Gordon, Cote des Neiges Road, are occupying a cottage at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Baker, Grosvenor Avenue, left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. M. Kirsch and family, Douglas Avenue, are occupying their summer home in the Laurentians.

Mrs. Lawrence Cohen and family, Grosvenor Avenue, are occupying a cottage in the Laurentians for the summer.

Mrs. H. Edelstone and family, Sherbrooke Street West, are occupying a cottage at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, for the summer.

Mrs. J. Schwartz and family, Belmont Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Magog, Quebec, for the summer.

Mrs. B. Green and family, Mount Stephen Avenue, are spending the summer in Ste. Agathe.

L.A.C. Melvin Lands, R.C.A.F., of St. Johns, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Lands, Victoria Avenue.

Mrs. Arthur Green and son, Elliot, of Glace Bay, N.S., have returned after spending several weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Popliger, Shuter St.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Usher, Springfield Avenue, are spending two weeks at Ivry.

Mrs. Leonard U. Michael and little son, Martin Albert, Victoria Avenue, have returned from a few weeks visit with her mother, Mrs. M. Albert, in Rochester, N.Y.

Mrs. Michael Jacobs, of Baltimore, Maryland, who visited her mother-in-law, Mrs. S. W. Jacobs, Cote St. Antoine Road, has gone to No. 7 Manning Depot, R.C.A.F., at Rockcliffe, where she will begin her training as a member of the R.C.A.F. (W.D.) She is the widow of P.O. Michael Jacobs, R.C.A.F.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolfe, Sherbrooke Street West, have returned from Halifax, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Sherbrooke Street West, spent a few days at Four Seasons Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. I. J. Finkelstein and Miss Nina Mae Finkelstein, Olivier Avenue, are spending a holiday at Ivry.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lerner, Victoria Avenue, spent a few days with the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Usher, at their cottage at Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis, Sherbrooke Street West, are spending a holiday at Stanley Island, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rabinovitch, Cote des Neiges Road, are taking up residence in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Albert Michael, Victoria Avenue, has gone to Atlantic City, where she is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Harry C. Weiller, of Baltimore, Maryland.

Mrs. George Rosengarten, Cote St. Antoine Road, is spending some time at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. Harry Gold, Victoria Avenue, is in Hartford, Conn., visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Abrahamson.

Mrs. Samuel Leopold, Westmount Boulevard, is at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Liebling, of Baltimore, Md., formerly of Quebec, were in town, staying at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Miss Rose Block, Strathcona Avenue, spent a few days in Ottawa.

Miss Lorna Finn, of Flint, Mich., a student at Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Friedman, Jeanne Mance Street.

Mrs. S. Paperman and family, Maplewood Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Trout Lake for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Gorodetsky, and daughters, Pearlie, Shirley, and Beatrice, Van Horne Avenue, have returned from a holiday in Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Rhea Monoson, of New York, has returned home after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. I. Michlin, McEachran Avenue.

Mrs. S. Glass and daughter, Fern, Stuart Avenue, are spending the summer in Magog, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Caisin and family, Durocher Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Plage Laval for the season.

Miss Gertrude Lerner, of Boston, Mass., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher, Maplewood Avenue.

David Jepner, of New York, visited Mr. and Mrs. S. Josephson, Stuart Avenue, and also his father, Benjamin Jepner, Henri Julien Street.

Dr. and Mrs. L. I. Frohlich, Pine Avenue West, are leaving on Friday for Ivry where they will spend two weeks.

Miss Pauline Monson, Queen's Avenue, is visiting her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rose, in Lake Peekskill, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Gross and daughter, Natalie, Maplewood Avenue, spent two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. S. Rose in Lake Peekskill, N.Y.

Mrs. Moe. Miller, of Trenton, Ont., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Baron, Clark Street, and will be joined by her husband, L.A.C. Moe Miller, R.C.A.F., for a week's furlough.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cohen, Willowdale Avenue, are in Muskoka for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Perlman, Dunlop Avenue, left on the Saguenay cruise and will spend a few days at Murray Bay.

Mrs. B. Perelmuter, Maplewood Avenue, is in Johnstown, Pa., visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Rabbi and Mrs. H. G. Perelmuter, and her new-born grandson, Mayer Isaac.

Lester Engelberg, 5874 Hutchison Street, has returned home after spending several months in Bermuda.

Mrs. J. Blumenthal and sons, Irving and Bernard, Waverley Street, are spending the summer at Lac Echo.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Brownstone, Maplewood Avenue, have returned home after visiting in Wanscah, Sask.

Mrs. S. Pantel, Jeanne Mance Street, left for Dauphin, Manitoba, to join her husband, L.A.C. S. Pantel, R.C.A.F.

Mrs. J. Elcovitch and daughters, Edith and Rita, and son, Allen, Bloomfield Avenue, are spending the summer at Lac Echo.

Mrs. P. Copoloff and her children, Notre Dame Street West, are spending the summer at Plage Laval.

Miss Sarah Chizy has gone to live in New York with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapchay.

Miss Roslyn Lerner, 760 Davaar Avenue, has returned from New York, after spending some time with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Harry Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill., visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Max Center, Droit Street.

Mrs. Harry Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill. was entertained at a luncheon at El Morocco by Misses Tillie Center, Goldie Natovitch, and Esther Gerbele.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laxer and son, Dardet, Esplanade Avenue, have returned from an extended trip to Plattsburg, N.Y., Misisiquoi Bay and Little Lake Magog, Quebec.

Mrs. J. Jacobson and son, Jack, 4988 Esplanade Avenue, spent ten days with the former's nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. George Goldberg, 22 Shore Drive, Winthrop, Mass. They were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bramson at dinner at home, and evening at the Parker House; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bramson, dinner and evening; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldberg, dinner and evening; Mr. and Mrs. Abe Bramson, dinner and evening; Mr. and Mrs. I. Bensusan, evening, and song recital by Miss Ruth Bensusan, their daughter; and Mr. and Mrs. George Goldberg and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goldman, farewell party.

Miss Tillie Pessin, Clark Street, returned from a week's stay at the Chalet, in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. H. Mahler, formerly Miss Esther Sherman, was entertained by: Mesdames D. Levine, B. Cohen, A. Abrams, at a luncheon presentation at El Morocco; Mesdames A. Levine and Jerry Sherman, tea at the Queen's Hotel; Mrs. L. Charad, Villeneuve Street West, dinner; Mrs. B. Sherman, Hutchison Street, dinner; Misses Fay Wexler and Lillian Sherman, tea presentation; Mrs. J. Sherman, Esplanade Avenue, dinner.

Mrs. G. G. Pincus and daughter, Laura Rose, of Worcester, Mass., are visiting the Misses Sonenberg.

Mrs. Maxwell Nobbs and family, Westbury Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Lac Echo for the summer.

NAZIS USING JEWS FOR HORRIBLE EXPERIMENTS, POLISH GOVERNMENT REPORTS

(Continued from Page One)

which was held on February 25 in Berlin. There it was agreed that all other considerations should be set aside and the extermination policy carried out to the limit and with all possible speed.

Three days later the arrests and deportations began. While there is still no evidence as to what part of Eastern Poland was the destination of those who were deported, it is known that many of the victims were not sent away at all, but were summarily shot.

It is reported in Geneva that the Nazis have now decided to deport from Germany all baptised Jews and children of baptised Jews. German soldiers, sailors and airmen have meanwhile been told that they must not marry foreigners, divorcees, or widows formerly married to Jews, says the German radio.

Noted Lawyer Left Millions

Max D. Steuer, of New York, one of America's most prominent trial lawyers, who died Aug. 21, 1940, left gross estate of $5,894,862 and a net estate of $4,869,629.

The bulk of the estate was in seven bank and checking accounts totaling $3,980,000. Other assets included securities amounting to $749,954 and miscellaneous items, which aggregated $124,312. Including the bank and checking accounts, mortgages, notes, cash and taxable insurance totaled $5,015,575.

Deductions were allowed for funeral and administration costs of $71,928 and debts totaling $973,498, which included more than $700,000 in Federal and state taxes. The insurance in the estate came to $352,250, of which $40,000 is tax exempt.

The appraisal papers named Mrs. Bertha Popkin Steuer, wife of Mr. Steuer, as the principal legatee. Mrs. Steuer will receive $80,000 a year for life from a residuary trust. The papers also listed three trusts, valued at $250,000 each, for Mr. Steuer's son and two daughters. They are Justice Aron Steuer, of the New York State Supreme Court; Mrs. Ethel Steuer Epstein, wife of Henry Epstein, former State Solicitor General, and Mrs. Constance Steuer Lindau, wife of Magistrate Alfred M. Lindau.

Mr. Steuer made no provision for charities in his will because, as he wrote: "During my lifetime I gave what I deemed in keeping with my means and income." He added that if any distribution is made from the undisposed income of his estate, it was his suggestion that a charity "of any religious denomination which is properly administered is as good as any other."

What's Your Name?

The Race To Avoid The Tag "Jew"

"What's Your Name?" by Louis Adamic, is a volume of unfulfillment, says Samuel Duker, in the Jewish Social Service Quarterly. Louis Adamic is one of the numbered free-lance sociologists with ideas and originality. Certainly, in choosing the subject of name-changing as part of the problem of American adjustment he has touched a theme that has far-reaching implications for a theory and practice of American society; the relationship of the newer immigrant strains to the older, dominant groups in our country. Unfortunately, he has barely dug below the surface, presenting the subject episodically and fragmentarily rather than in an organized and complete fashion.

Jewish readers, particularly if social workers, will find in this book much that is familiar, but in unfamiliar setting. Enveloped largely in the problems of Jewish adjustment, they may tend to forget that other groups have similar or analogous problems. Adamic himself concentrates on the adjustment problem of Slavic groups, incidentally touching on a Jewish and Greek case history. But while acknowledging the existence of the problem in the Jewish group, he has failed to make the broad distinction between the Jewish and non-Jewish aspect of adjustment as embodied in name-changing.

Spelling and pronounciation are the centers of the name problem of the Slavic or Greek group. Adamic's examples are overwhelmingly such. Among Jews, however, name changing is but in a minor way related to euphony or orthography. The most frequent changes among Jews involve names such as Cohen, Levy, Levine, Shapiro, Epstein, Kaplan, etc., which are readily spelled and pronounced by English speaking people. These name changes represent an effort to cast off an identity unwelcome or uncomfortable to the bearer. Such name changes are genetically related to the one which the criminal undertakes in his efforts to escape the consequences of his wrong.

Adamic writes largely of surnames changes. Apparently among the groups with which he is most familiar the problem of changing [illegible] centers about the forename. He notes that it is Stanley rather than Stewart which is the Slav's anglicization of Stanislaw. But why should Abraham, Benjamin, Moses and Samuel be "anglicized" into something else? Are they foreign names in America in the same sense as Stanislaw? Among Jews there is a veritable race, "in all classes of society," to avoid a Jewish given name. Admittedly, the motives at play in this tendency transcend the realm of Jewish inferiority-feeling and include those of euphony, movie and magazine culture as well as social aspirations of an inchoate kind. Yet look closely and you will find near at hand fear of the tag "Jew".

The subject is, of course, not without its humorous aspects. Behold the pedestrian Lapidus become romantic La Pidus; Levine is transformed into Le Vine or La Vine; Lazard is turned into La Med; Shapiro undergoes metamorphosis and becomes Chapereau. An imaginative young lady I once knew Gallicized her last name, Shochet, meaning a ritual slaughterer, to sound something like "Swachey". One Cohen became Priest. In happy contrast, note Levy-Bruhl, Portalis-Cohen, Solis-Cohen.

How fast can one run away from his shadow? For that is what the name changers seek. In the memory of living men, Isadore, Irving, Sidney, Sanford, Shirley were not "Jewish" names, but that is what we think them today. As a result they are falling into disfavor: Irwin, Stuart, Steven, Sandra take their place. The day is fast approaching when the good old Scottish clan name of Stuart will also be known as Jewish. And the Cohens who became Cains, Carver, Cord, Crafton, Corwin, Conn, Carlton, Carin, Covel, Cole, Colland and a hundred and one other names will find an upraised eyebrow part of their greeting wherever they go. For Jewishness and anti-Jewishness are not so thin that a new name can block them out of life. It is hard to run away from one's shadow.

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3131

Lynda, three, and Richard, eight, children of Dr. and Mrs. H. Jack Freedman, 5039 Park avenue, Montreal; grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. M. Freedman, 5566 Clark Street, and of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Koplowitz, New Britain, Conn.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Polly Lebenbaum, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is spending a week at Castle des Monts, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Arthur Markus, Gray Avenue, is spending the summer at Georgian Bay, Ontario.

Miss Audrey Kert, Decarie Boulevard, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. Solomon, at their cottage at Bellevue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitch and family, Grovehill Place, are spending the summer in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. A. Paperman and family, Queen Mary Road, are at a cottage at Trout Lake for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Goldstein, Queen Mary Road, are spending a holiday at Murray Bay.

F/O and Mrs. Dean Kerner and baby daughter, Donna Barbara, of Toronto, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rath, Decarie Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Vineberg, Dornal Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Plage Laval for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. David Jacobs and Rilla, daughter, Eleanor, Circle [illegible] are spending a holiday at [illegible] South Norwood, Conn., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vineberg, Girouard Avenue, and will accompany them to their cottage at Trout Lake.

A.C.1 Harold Lazarus, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Lazarus, of St. Thomas, Ont., are residing on Queen Mary Road for the summer.

A.C.1 Morton Schliefer, and Mrs. Schliefer, of Arnprior, Ont., spent a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Aber, Vendome Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Rohrlick, Meridian Avenue, spent a few days at Beebe.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Perlman, Marcil Avenue, spent a few days with their children at Beebe.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Tannenbaum, Cote St. Luc Road, spent a few days at Beebe.

Mrs. Charles Workman, of Toronto, visited her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Workman, Grey Avenue.

Mrs. M. Firestone, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, is occupying a cottage at Lac Masson.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Kellner, Cote St. Luc Road, left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. Eli Yapha and family, Kent Avenue, are spending the summer at Ivry.

Mrs. Lionel Rose, Cote St. Luc Road, is in Hartford, Conn., visiting her mother, Mrs. A. Abrahamson.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kramer, Ponsard Avenue, visited Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wineman at their cottage in Westport, Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Phillips and family, Vendome Avenue, are spending the summer at Magog, Quebec.

Mrs. Julius Block, Grey Avenue, spent a few days in Ottawa.

Miss Lily Samuels, Queen Mary Road, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Livingstone, at their cottage at North Hatley, Quebec.

Mrs. L. Yonsem and Miss Olga Yonsem, Decarie Boulevard, spent a few days at Beebe.

Ernest Kert, of Granby, Quebec, spent a few days with his mother, Mrs. H. I. Kert, Decarie Boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frankenberg and family, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Morin Heights for the summer.

Mrs. Z. Hamburger, Monkland Avenue, is spending the summer at Morin Heights.

Dr. and Mrs. Myron Notkin, Cote St. Luc Road, spent a few days at Rock Island, Quebec, and visited their son, Richard, at Beebe, Quebec.

Mrs. H. Sloan and son, Robert, Grovehill Place, have returned from Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. Gordon and son, Bernard, Decarie Boulevard, are spending the summer in Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Sol. Schwartz, and son, Peter, Queen Mary Road, are in Muskoka for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ascher Bailey are on a vacation at Morin Heights.

Dr. and Mrs. A. V. Simon, Queen Mary Road, have returned from a holiday spent at St. Donat.

At Laing's Inn, at Ste. Agathe, were: Misses Gwen Blaukoff, Bethey Hatzberg; Samuel Gerson, Louis Bond, Mr. and Mrs. D. Zeiler, Mrs. A. Geigel, Dr. and Mrs. I. Winser, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kershner, Miss Celia Kershner, Sydney Kershner, Meyer Wenger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wenger, Misses Essie Shuster, Sylvia Sands, Dorothy Segal, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ganco; Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, of Ottawa; Misses Ethel Metalin, Irma Packer, Anita Lewis, Estelle Shulman, Frances Yaffe, Estelle Serchuk, Lillian Lifshitz, Ruth Horlich, Mrs. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leibovitch, Miss Bertha Lapitsky, A. Ganco, Misses Abigail Marchand, Anne Bamior, Sayde Cohen, Meizie Holtzman, Sara Cohen, Reva Lewis, Sylvia Horovitch, Goldie Hoffer, Pearl Saxe, Nora Borrin, Evelyn Fishman, Florence Vineberg; David Ornstein, Abe Chazonoff, Philip Abrams, Norman Shaffran, Moe Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rabow, Mr. and Mrs. M. Flitteder, Misses Stella Gilbert, Sylvia Levy, Madeleine Freedman, Beulah Dutch; M. Dubin, S. Ross.

• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **B'NAI BRITH** Girls Mount Royal Chapter No. 21 Red Cross Group will meet on Tuesday, July 20, at 8.30 p.m., at the home of Mrs. Louis Haber, 3425 Jeanne Mance Street. Friends invited.

Card Of Thanks

The Halperin family wish to extend their thanks to their relatives and friends for their kind sympathy shown them during their sad bereavement of Mrs. Miriam Halperin.

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Harold Leonard, one year old, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Joseph, 2905 St. Catherine Road, Montreal; grandson of Mrs. and Mrs. A. Joseph, 5405 Hutchison Street; and of Mrs. S. Goldberg, 656 Querbes Avenue, and the late H. Goldberg.

—W. Gordon Mitchell

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Shugar (nee Norman Nulman), Laval Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, June 27, a daughter, Roslyn. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Shugar, Henri Julien Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. N. Nulman, Colonial Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Seidman (nee Rose Leibling), Esplanade Avenue, a son, on July 7, at the Jewish General Hospital.

Born, to Private and Mrs. A. Elias (nee Claire Breitman), Ridgevale Avenue, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, July 4, a son, Gerald. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Breitman, Hutchison Street; and Mrs. I. Elias, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Gordon (nee Eva Chernin), Durocher Street, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 8, a son, Richard. Grandparents are Mrs. Minnie Chernin, Durocher Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gordon, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Caplan (nee Helen Evelyn Bloom), Queen Mary Road, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Saturday, July 3, a son, brother of Deena-Lil Marilyn. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Bloom, Querbes Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sourkes (nee Edythe Dover) at the Ottawa Civic Hospital, on July 7, a son, Howard Allan. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Sourkes, Girouard Avenue; and Mrs. H. Dover, of Ottawa.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Golub (nee Ida Shefter), Esplanade Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on July 9, a son, a brother of Mortimer. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Shefter, Carter Street.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Slatkoff (nee Ethel Goldberg), Willowdale Avenue, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Pavilion, on July 12, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. M. Goldberg, Edward Charles Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Slatkoff, Outremont Avenue.

Born, to Dr. and Mrs. H. Israel (nee Ida Deckelbaum), Lacombe Avenue, at the Woman's General Hospital, on Monday, July 12, a daughter, sister of Beverley and Allan.

"Memoirs Of My People" Is New Anthology

Reaching into realms of Jewish writing that have so far been largely neglected, a remarkable collection, "Memoirs Of My People," by Leo W. Schwarz, published by the Jewish Publication Society of America, takes the reader deep into the human past of the Jewish people and gives him an understanding of it that he has previously had no way of acquiring. For, as Mr. Schwarz points out, Jewish literature is remarkable among the literatures of the world for its lack of autobiography.

This book represents a large step in the filling of the gap. It consists of autobiographical writings by Jewish men and women throughout the ages and from all walks of life, from the prize-fighter, Daniel Mendoza, to Heinrich Heine and Isaac Mayer Wise, from the physician, Moses Maimonides, to Ernst Toller, the writer. What a colossal job of work this book must have been for Mr. Schwarz! The manuscripts included here came from the odd corners of the earth, some of them in trunks in attics and written in long hand, many requiring laborious translation which Mr. Schwarz, and those who helped with some of the translations have brilliantly surmounted. The result is an opening of doors into the human riches of the past such as few literatures possess.

"Memoirs Of My People" is a long book containing more than fifty substantial selections and Mr. Schwarz's own introduction should have special mention here. It is a brilliant and moving explanation of the purpose of the book and of how he came to do it. But few readers will find the book long enough. There is the fascination of discovery, and some cases of re-discovery here, the re-discovery of our own experience in the words of others.

As Mr. Schwarz says, ". . . ponder for a moment the motives that impelled these men and women to record their experiences. With some it is vanity, imitation, profit, discipline, with others the urge for immortality, but with the majority it is the overpowering need to express themselves. A shattering event has broken their lives, inner pain tortures their spirits, an historic upheaval has cast them from their moorings — they must willy-nilly write down their reactions. 'These notes of mine,' writes Herzl, 'are no labor to me but merely relief.' Glueckel, driven no less inexorably by the pain of bereavement, recounts her tale 'in the hope of distracting my soul from the burdens laid upon it' so that she may 'live through many wakeful nights.'"

The Book-of-the-Month Club News recommends this book as follows: "Rarely is so diverting an anthology presented as 'Memoirs Of My People'. The anthologist, Leo W. Schwarz, widely known for his studies in Jewish literature, has collected biographical writings of Jews throughout the world over a span of a thousand years, beginning with the eleventh century poet, Abimaas Ben Peltiel, and ending with Edmund Fleg. As a pioneer in the field, Mr. Schwarz winnowed hundreds of items to discover the seventy selections here contained. Not every piece enjoys literary merit, but each has significance in the history of Jewish biographical literature.

"It is interesting to observe that the first selection with modern overtones is that of Don Isaac Abravanel, who served Ferdinand and Isabella as Finance Minister and who sought to avert the Expulsion Decree in 1492. Other colorful and romantic writings are those of Maimonides; David Reubeni, an Arabian Nights fantastic character; Uriel da Costa, Spinoza's apostate contemporary; Glueckel of Hameln, whose housewidely memoirs are justly famous for their natural simplicity and interest; Henrietta Herz, the salonist; Heinrich Heine, spiteful, shy, and wise; Isaac Mayer Wise, who fought to create Reform Judaism in America; the great Georg Brandes; Luigi Luzzatti; Theodor Herzl; Ernst Toller; Martin Buber; Moritz Oppenheim; Ferdinand Lassalle, and scores of others. An amusing curiosity is the memoirs of Daniel Mendoza, heavyweight champion prize-fighter who figured so prominently in Regency England. It is impossible to sum up an abundant a feast of good things except to indicate that the level of translation is uniformly high and that the criterion of selection has been intrinsic interest rather than polemic requirements. Such memoirs as were necessarily excluded are accounted for in scholarly notes collected at the end of the book. Whatever else may be said of them, no one can read this collection and conclude that the Jews are a dull people."

QUEBEC CITY

Miss Rose Lax, of Montreal, is spending several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, St. Cyrille Street.

Miss Minnie Weiser and Joseph and Edith Weiser, St. Cyrille Street, are at Lake St. Joseph.

S. Smith, of Sherbrooke, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. R. Bain, D'Aiguillon Street.

Mrs. Z. Hendler, Holland Avenue, is spending several days in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lax, St. Cyrille Street; H. Lax, St. Louis Road; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Lax, Montcalm Avenue, were in Montreal for the Goldenberg-Firestone wedding.

Mrs. M. Robinson and children, Lynn and Peter, have returned to Lowell, Mass.

Mrs. A. Pinto Joseph, of New York, is visiting Montefiore Joseph and Miss Rosetta Joseph, Grande Allee.

Mrs. L. Salmonovitz, Calixa Lavallee, is spending a few weeks at Lake St. Joseph.

Miss Miriam Liel, daughter of Magistrate and Mrs. A. H. Liel, of Ottawa, spent several days with her grandmother, Mrs. L. Lazarovitz, Brown Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Steingart, a daughter, at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph and children, Michael and Judith, of Amos, Quebec, are spending a few weeks at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. A. Sanak and her daughter, Aida, Bougainville Avenue, spent several days in Montreal.

Miss Sybil Lax, of New York, is spending several weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lax, St. Cyrille Street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Fedrix, Belvedere Road, entertained for the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Feldman, of New York, who spent several days with them.

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Ex-Internees Must Wait To Become Canadians

Refugees from Nazi oppression or European dictators, interned in Canada under an arrangement with the British Government, are not eligible for naturalization as Canadian subjects, Chief Justice Paul Mercier, of the Circuit Court decided. In his judgment His Lordship ruled on the case of Fritz Juslitz, an Austrian, who escaped from Vienna in 1938 just ahead of the German invasion of that country. His petition is considered as a test case in which a large number of refugees from enemy alien countries are interested because of their desire to become naturalized Canadians.

After fleeing from Austria, the noted shipowner, Justitz reached England on the day war broke out. He was interned in England as an enemy alien with nationals of other enemy countries. In July, 1940, he was transferred to an internment camp in Canada. In October, 1940, he was sent to another internment camp and remained there until September, 1942, when he was given his liberty, on parole.

Dealing with the petition for naturalization, Chief Justice Mercier recalled that registrars of enemy aliens were instructed by Ottawa authorities to consider refugees from Axis states in this country as enemy aliens not legally admitted to Canada. If the petitioner has not been legally admitted to Canada, His Lordship said, he does not possess the right to remain here indefinitely as a naturalized Canadian subject.

His Lordship noted that a citizen of a foreign country may apply for naturalization here after living one year in Canada, but residence in an internment camp was not a legal residence within the meaning of the naturalization law, His Lordship considered. The position of the present application, His Lordship said, was that of a foreigner in transit who might be sent to some other place at any time.

The application was accordingly deferred until the petitioner is granted the necessary status to bring him within the scope of the naturalization law.

The Great Spiritual Reservoir Which Is Being Destroyed

By D. Sherovsky

Stunned as we are at the moment by the disclosure of the wholesale massacres perpetrated upon our people in Eastern Europe by the Nazi hordes, we can think only in terms of human lives; we can think only of the thousands of men and women brutally done to death, amongst whom are many of our kith and kin. But the time will inevitably come when the present gruesome nightmare will become but a pale memory, when the tortures and agonies of the millions of our brethren and sisters across the ocean will form but one more chapter in the long martyrology of our people; and then we shall think not so much of the human lives destroyed as of the great Jewish centre, of the once seemingly inexhaustible reservoir of the spirit, which now is no more.

For never, since the days of the mediaeval Jewish centres in Babylon and Spain, has there been such a mighty concentration of Jewish genius, of Jewish intellectual and spiritual activity as has flourished for the last few hundred years in Eastern Europe and particularly in Poland. This concentration of the Jewish spirit was a natural result of the density of the Jewish population. Polish Jewry was for centuries not only the largest in numbers, but also the most concentrated. Polish Jews always lived in large settlement groups and everywhere formed an appreciable proportion of the general population, a factor which could not be overlooked or ignored. Towards the end of the last century Poland had 600,000 Jews living in towns in which they formed an absolute majority, another 200,000 formed from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent., and still another [illegible] constituted from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. of the in[illegible] respective home [illegible]

[illegible] parts of the former Russian Empire (Ukraine, Lithuania and Galicia), as well as in Galicia and Bukowina, which stamped the life of Eastern European Jewry with a character all its own. It was the greatest possible approach to a full national life for a people living in the midst of another nation on foreign soil; it was a kind of sub-national life wherein the genius of the people manifested itself through a specific manner of living and mode of thinking, through a culture of its own, through a language of its own and through autonomous communal institutions and organizations. It is probably no mere chance that Dubnow, the historian of Polish and Russian Jewry, developed the theory of "Jewish autonomism," for the annals of those Jewries must have convinced him of the possibility of an autonomous Jewish life in the Galuth.

The Vaad Arba Haaratzoth (council of four lands), which governed Polish Jewry between 1580 and 1764, was a truly national body, regulating every sphere and aspect of Jewish life in Greater Poland, Lesser Poland, Galicia and Volhynia, and even after the abolition of the Va'ad Jewish life in these countries, as well as in the other lands of Eastern Europe, ran along its own lines.

In the nineteenth century the Jewish settlement in Eastern Europe reached its highest peak; it became not only the largest and most dense block of Jewish population, but the greatest Jewish spiritual centre. All great Jewish movements of the last hundred and fifty or two hundred years either found their beginning or received their intensification in Eastern European Jewry. The study of the Torah never attained a higher standard than it did in the famous Yeshivoth of Volozhin, Mir, Slabodka, Vilna, Telz, Radin, Slonim, Elisheshok, Lublin and Pressburg.

Almost every little village in Lithuania and Poland, almost every Beth-Midrash was a centre of Torah, and perhaps at no other time in Jewish history was the knowledge of the Torah so widespread as it was in Lithuania and some parts of Poland during this period. A mere list of famous nineteenth century Talmudical scholars in Eastern Europe would occupy many pages.

Chassidism, the great revivalist movement, which introduced a new note into Jewish life and, by emphasizing the development of religious emotion and the necessity of joy in life saved the Jewish masses from spiritual degeneration, had its origin amongst the Jews of Eastern Europe. The great figures of Baal Shem Tov, Nachman of Bratzlav, Levi Isaac of Berdichev, Schneour Zalman of Lyady (rediscovered in recent days by Martin Buber) and a host of neo-Chassidim, introduced a new strain of romantic religious philosophy not only into Jewish but also into non-Jewish thought.

The Haskalah movement, which revolutionised Jewish life and made possible the entry of the Jew into the general European scene, though originating in the middle of the eighteenth century in Germany, attained its highest development in Eastern Europe. Isaac Beer Levinsohn, Mordecai Aaron Guensberg, Chayim Zelig Slonimsky, Kalman Shulman, Abraham Mapu, Judah Loeb Gordon, Moses Lilienblum and a host of others made their all-important contribution to the great intellectual renaissance which prepared the way for modern Jewish nationalism.

Modern Hebrew and Yiddish literatures are wholly the products of Eastern European Jewry. Joseph Perl, Isaac Erter, Gordon, Smolenskin, Achad Ha'am, Berdichewsky, Frishman, Brenin, Bialik, Tchernichowsky, Shneour, Mahn Breiner and Shofman are [illegible] a few names selected at random from the great galaxy of modern Hebrew writers; while [illegible] such names as Mendele Mocher Sforim, Aleichem, Peretz, Hirshbein, Asch, Opatoshu, Yehoash, Singer, Lewik and many others.

The part played by Eastern European Jewry in the Jewish national movement and in the regeneration and reconstruction of Palestine cannot be overstressed. Almost every organisation and institution in Palestine had either its origin or its inspiration in Eastern European Jewry. Not only did our Eastern European brethren provide the bulk of human material for the upbuilding of our ancient home-land, but they impressed their stamp upon the whole life of the Yishuv. The romantic Biluyim, the heroic Shomerim, the self-sacrificing Chalutzim with their new religion of labour — all these had their beginnings in Eastern Europe.

The revival of Hebrew in Palestine and elsewhere is due wholly to Eastern European Jewry. Without the labours of Ben Yehudah and his co-workers and without the later, widespread work of the Tarbuth in Eastern European countries, the revival of Hebrew as a spoken vernacular is inconceivable. It is sufficient to mention the names of Pinsker, Weitzmann, Tchlenow, Ussishkin, Sokolow, Jabotinsky, Trumpeldor and Ruttenberg in order to realise the important part played by Eastern European Jewry in the regeneration of Palestine.

But it is not only Palestine which drew its intellectual and spiritual forces from Eastern European Jewry. All the Jewish communities of the west, as well as those of the United States, received their spiritual inspiration mainly from Eastern Europe. The great majority of the teachers in Jewish seminaries and Hebrew schools and a very large number of Jewish social workers in Western countries are Eastern European Jews. It is only a few years since the gates of our own South Africa were virtually closed to Eastern European immigration, and already the supply of Hebrew teachers is failing and our Hebrew schools are half-starved.

It is impossible within the limits of an article to give anything like a complete picture of the great spiritual reservoir which existed in Eastern European Jewry. One feels tempted to refer to the part played by Jews in the great Russian experiment, to the indirect influence which they exert on American life (since the bulk of American Jewry is of Eastern European origin), to the significance for modern philosophy of men such as Bergson (whose father was a Warsaw Jew), to men such as Zamenhof, inventor of Esperanto; Bloch, advocate of international peace, and many other Eastern European Jews who have either directly or indirectly affected the course of modern life and thought.

But we here are mainly thinking of the great reservoir of the Jewish spirit, upon which an savage an onslaught is being made. Our agonising thoughts, as we read of the wholesale massacres of our brethren and sisters under the Nazi tyranny become a hundredfold deeper and more excruciating as we meditate in sorrow upon that great power-house of intellectual and spiritual strength which is being so brutally and callously destroyed.

This article is from Jewish Affairs.

The Rebbetzin

By Lily Rosenberg Richler, Of Montreal

It had been a hard day. The Rabbi was tired to exhaustion. He sat now at his desk, one hand resting on his right cheek. Although an open volume was before him, he seemed unaware of its contents, for his thoughtful eyes were focused on a different perspective. He glanced into space where a panorama of the day's events paraded before him.

His mother sat near him, silently sharing the Rabbi's every thought that was mirrored on his features. Her eyes eloquent with tenderness, she sought to comfort her son as she divined his troubled mood.

From early morning the Rabbi had been occupied. A Rabbinical convention had brought many colleagues to the city. All of them represented different communities, diverse ideas, various outlooks. It was from these gatherings that the young Rabbi had returned with a heavier burden each day, and all due to the ominous presence of Rabbi Itzchok.

Rabbi Itzchok was a tall, commanding figure of a man, proud of the fame that his great knowledge of the Talmud brought him. His mind was sharp, alert. When he spoke, he emphasized his every statement with his clenched fists. He was arrogant and outspoken, with an overpowering personality. Yet the young Rabbi felt a lack of something vital in the makeup of Rabbi Itzchok — or a certain elusiveness. It was the urge to put his finger on this discrepancy that made the Rabbi so weary.

In his agitation he rose and began to pace up and down his study. Suddenly confronting the Rebbetzin he demanded, "Mother, what makes an ideal Rabbi?" The Rebbetzin thought it best to evade the issue. "You are tired, my son," she said, "I believe idealism exists only in an ideal mind." But the Rabbi began a discussion on the [illegible] of a Rabbi, his wise discernment, keenness and appeal, his [illegible] found with eagerness. Still he found no solution to his problem.

Then Yossel walked in. Yossel was unobtrusive. He would sit in a corner, quiet, unassuming, yet his presence was somehow felt by all. He was short and thin. It was his eyes that drew attention. They were mellow and kind. To everything that happened to Yossel, be it good or bad, he would say, "G'om Za Litovah." This is for the best. Yossel shared all he possessed with all who didn't possess. He worked for a small wage, for he refused to desecrate the Sabbath. He was always happy, deriving pleasure from the slightest enjoyment. Yossel was the eternal Jew.

As the Rabbi greeted Yossel, it suddenly occurred to him that here was the answer to the problem of Rabbi Itzchok. The young Rabbi felt that despite all his knowledge, Rabbi Itzchok somehow lacked the humble touch that makes man kin; the true Jewish spirit that soothes in spite of its hurt, tranquillity in spite of the turmoil; those were qualities that made small men big. And the Rabbi felt calm.

The Rebbetzin had designated herself the mother of Brantshe Mirel. It fell to her lot then to see her properly wed to Choone Yukel. That was no mere undertaking. For Brantshe Mirel had become very coy and romantic. She insisted on all the trimmings for her wedding.

"I get married only once, Liebe Rebbetzin," she said. "Indeed," the Rebbetzin later confided to her son: "Once, for who would dare a second time?"

To hear Choona Yukel declare his love for Brantshe Mirel was quite a treat. Since he taught so many boys matter, he conversed and declared his devotion, employing the various sing-song versions of the matter of the week. One could easily discern in his, "I love you," "Mapach Pash to." He waxed so eloquent, no serenade could be as potent as Choona Yukel's matter.

The Rebbetzin had decided the day was about over when Rab Anshe Shmerli, the matchmaker appeared, accompanied by an old man gesticulating and talking so fast, his words racing one on top of the other, that it was impossible to understand them. It always amused the Rebbetzin when anyone declared that women possess nine-tenths of speech. She revised that, and solemnly declared it was nine one-hundredths. The balance belonged to the men.

Certainly Rab Anshe and the old man [illegible] her nine words. It was [illegible] that a great deal was [illegible]. Contrary to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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MARRIAGES

Davis-Tacker

The marriage of Miss Annette Tacker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Tacker, of New York, to Stanley Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Davis, 2521 Maplewood Avenue, took place at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, on June 20, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating.

Levine-Paperman

The marriage of Miss Sonia Paperman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Paperman, 4815 Queen Mary Road, to Edward Levine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levine, 838 Wiseman Avenue, took place at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, on June 23, at half past seven o'clock, Rabbi H. Abramowitz officiating, assisted by Cantor Nathan Mendelson. The bride was given away by her father. She wore a gown of white Chantilly lace, floor-length. It had a sweetheart neckline, short sleeves, with matching lace gauntlets, a fitted bodice, and a full skirt. She wore a headdress of tulle illusion and carried a prayer book covered with white gladioli and purple sweetpeas and streamers. The maid of honor, Miss Esther Levine, wore a turquoise [illegible] with a net yoke, a [illegible] skirt, a [illegible] The [illegible] The wedding music was played on the organ by Mrs. M. Finsberg, and a reception was held in the community hall. The bride's mother wore a black net dress, with appliqued flowers in white, and a white flower-skull-cap covered in black net. The groom's mother received in purple floral chiffon, with matching hat. The couple spent their honeymoon in the Laurentians, the bride travelling in a pale blue linen suit, with natural shoes and matching bag, and they are residing in Montreal. Out-of-town wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Sverdlove and family of Mount Vernon, New York; and L. Sverdlove of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hoffman-Jacobson

The marriage of Miss Esther Jacobson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobson, 5152 Jeanne Mance Street, to First Lieutenant Louis B. Hoffman, U.S. Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Hoffman, of New York, took place in Montreal at the home of Rev. H. Rothlatt, who officated, on July 4, at half past eight o'clock. The bride was given away by her parents. She wore an afternoon dress of blue sheer, with a square neckline, long sleeves, shirred bodice, and a flared skirt. Her headdress was of blue flowers and veiling and she had a heartshaped corsage of red roses. The maid of honor, Miss Rose Jacobson, sister of the bride, wore an afternoon dress of turquoise crepe, with matching hat and veil; and a corsage of pink roses. The best man was Jacob Hoffman, of New York, the groom's brother. The reception was held in the home of Rabbi Rothlatt, the bride's mother wearing a navy blue sheer dress, with matching hat, and a corsage of red roses; the groom's mother wearing an afternoon dress of navy blue crepe, trimmed with pink, with a matching hat, and a corsage of red roses. The couple left on their honeymoon trip to Niagara Falls and New York, the bride travelling in a brown summer suit, with matching green hat and brown and green accessories. They will reside in Del Rio, Texas, where the groom is stationed. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. B. Hoffman, the groom's parents, and Jacob Hoffman, and Samuel Perlmutter, of New York; Mrs. A. Grieff, of Brockville, Ontario; Mr. and Mrs. W. Opel, of Joliette; and Pte. Samuel Greenberg, of Sherbrooke.

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PAROVA HONEY CAKE

two cups flour
one-half cup potato flour
one teaspoon ginger
one teaspoon cinnamon
one teaspoon nutmeg
one teaspoon baking soda
three eggs
one cup strong boiled coffee, cold
one cup white sugar
one cup honey, melted
one tablespoon oil
one-third cup chopped nuts
two teaspoons baking powder

Sift together all dry ingredients except the sugar. Beat eggs well and add sugar, then stir in oil and dry ingredients. Pour contents into a greased pan, and sprinkle nuts on top. Bake in oven of 350° for forty minutes.

Mrs. S. Clayman,
353 Walmer Road, Toronto.

ENTREE

Cook eggs hard, cut off cap about three fourths deep. Take out center, mix egg yolk with anchovy paste or any other fish paste, add mayonnaise, paprika, salt and pepper, and stuff back again. Chill. Cut in one-quarter inch slices and serve on either thin toast or crackers and sprinkle with fine chopped parsley.

Mrs. N. Gaisin,
4927 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fine, 1347 Lajoie Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Blossom, to Benjamin, R.C.A.F., son of Max Hymer, Laurier Avenue West, and the late Mrs. Gittel Hymer, the wedding to take place shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg, 245 St. Joseph Boulevard West, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Debbie, to Harold, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Malalin, 8021 Durocher Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Bloom, 13 Fairmount Avenue East, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to L.A.C. Maurice Comm, son of Mrs. R. Comm, Papineau Avenue, the wedding to take place some time in August.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Baron, 4604 Clark Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lily, to Pte. Irving Goodman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodman, 768 Davaar Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Barry Rishikof, 4643 Hutchison Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah (Sally), to Benjamin Neldik, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Neldik, of Val d'Or, the wedding to take place shortly.

The Coat of Arms of the Province of Quebec

The Present Position

More than three years of War [illegible] had far-reaching effects on every phase of Canadian life and activity. To some [illegible] to others private strife and anxieties beyond description; to all, new obligations of service and self-discipline.

In the realm of business, as elsewhere, problems of every kind and description have arisen and have had to be faced with resolution and presight. Adjustments to new and sometimes unpleasant conditions have had to be made. Personal convenience and advantage have had to be subordinated to the interests of whole communities.

All this has been done with fortitude and patience, as becomes a people engaged in the most serious task of their generation. Often where criticism has been made, it has been dispelled by information and explanation.

The Quebec Liquor Commission has encountered its full share of difficulty in the conduct of its operations, and this has reflected itself in the steps it has been under the compulsion of taking to deal with the situation confronting it. It is well aware that inconvenience to the public has in many instances attended the actions it has been forced to take, but it is confident that once the facts are known, understanding and approval will follow.

The Quebec Liquor Commission does not manufacture any of its wares. It is neither a distiller, nor a brewer, nor a wine producer. These are produced by private manufacturers here in Canada and abroad. The nearest approach it comes to being a producer, is as a blender and bottler of spirits and a bottler of wines, and this is only a minor part of the Commission's activities.

While the Commission prudently carries some reserve stocks of spirits and wines, it has no means of replenishing these, except from the stocks of the producers.

As is well known, some commodities cannot now be obtained at all, others, because of transit hazards and war difficulties only in restricted quantities which cannot be foretold, and others, owing to Dominion Government restrictions, only in a small proportion to what was used in previous years.

All of these factors combine to limit severely present supplies and to render future supplies difficult of judgment. Further, the strong probability is that instead of being easier to obtain they will, as time goes on, become increasingly difficult. None of these factors is under the control of the Quebec Liquor Commission.

Along with this narrowing of the sources of supply there has been a much larger demand than ever before experienced. War has few pleasant features, but the widespread employment which it has created has placed many of our people in a better position financially than they have ever previously been.

Perhaps naturally this prosperity has carried with it a desire to spend more, or at least to have more of the luxuries of life than were available in other days. Perhaps also the stress and strain of war work as well as anxieties engendered by the war itself have contributed. But whatever the cause or combination of causes, the fact is that all over Canada there was, in comparison with pre-war days, a tremendous increase in the purchases of alcoholic beverages, and it is undoubted that if left unchecked, this increase would have continued.

There has thus been an ever widening gap between existing demand and supplies available. To draw on reserves would be only a temporary expedient, making the last condition worse than the first, and since difficulty in obtaining supplies is much more likely to grow rather than lessen, the wise step in order to secure continuity of service—which is the same thing as saying in the interest of the purchasers themselves—is to avoid as far as possible drawing on reserve stocks and limiting sales to the lowest reasonable minimum.

In the last analysis, however, such a plan, sensible and proper as in the circumstances it obviously is, must have the sincere co-operation of the purchasing public. Purchasers should, if for no other than selfish reasons, restrict severely their purchases of alcoholic beverages just as they have to do with so many other articles to which they have become accustomed. The Quebec Liquor Commission earnestly hopes they will do so.

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BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. M. Rotner, 135 Sackville Street, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Murray, to take place on Saturday, July 17, at Berkeley Synagogue, at 9.30 a.m. Kiddush in the vestry rooms. No cards have been sent out.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, Glenholme Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruthe Gail, to Corporal Edward Goldman, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldman, Northcliffe Boulevard, the wedding to take place early in September.

UNVEILINGS

The unveiling of a tombstone to the late Benjamin Caplan will take place on Sunday, July 18, at 10 a.m., at Beth Jacob Synagogue Cemetery, Lambton, Ont.

A sixth Hebrew morning daily, "Hamman," made its appearance in Palestine.

CLASSIFIED

Wanted—Duplex or apartment by middle-aged couple. LI. 6292 or LI. 6569.

Duplex for sale—516 Manning Avenue, $5,500, small down payment, lower five rooms and sunroom; upper four rooms and sunroom; hot water heating, modern conveniences, double garage, back and front verandah; total rental $80; upper available immediately. Lo. 4606.

Young lady desires room and board with small family, North Toronto. Please call Ad. 0286 or LI. 3735.

Bunker room with twin beds, private porch, modern conveniences in big house at Roche's Point. One hundred for season. For reference call Wa. 9855, after 6 p.m., or write Elman, Roche's Point.

Social Notes — Toronto

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gregor Brodey, formerly Miss Madeline Ruth Phillips, have returned from their honeymoon in Muskoka, and will take up residence at 230 Heath Street West.

Mrs. Lester Levy, Lonsdale Road, is at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Miss Gertrude Houser, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Houser, 123 Spadina Road.

Pte. and Mrs. Richard Stanleigh and family, formerly of Davisville Avenue, have taken up residence at 1650 Bathurst Street.

J. Morris and Moe Simon, of Hamilton, motored here for the funeral of Edmund Scheuer.

Mrs. Isidore Fried, Glenview Avenue, is on vacation in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. William Loebel, Oriole Parkway, are on vacation at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett E. Laxer, and daughter, Carole Louise, Chaplin Crescent, are at their summer home on Lake Simcoe for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Levi, Lonsdale Road, are spending their vacation at Algonquin Park.

Mrs. J. Bain, of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of Toronto, has returned home after visiting her sisters, Mrs. H. Hutner, Boulton Drive, and Mrs. I. Centner, Rochester Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Levy are spending the summer at Lorne Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, Warren Road, are spending a few weeks at French River.

Mrs. A. L. Soles and children, William and Ruth Ellen, Strathearn Road, are visiting in Boston, Mass.

Miss Marion Allen, Dunvegan Road, is in New York for six weeks, taking a course in dramatic arts.

Mrs. David Wolpaw, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive.

Rabbi and Mrs. Barnett E. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, were here for a day before leaving for French River, Ont., where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper and family, Boulton Drive, are at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Brodey, Rushton Road, are taking a holiday at Algonquin Park.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Shulman and daughter, Dunvegan Road, Forest Hill Street, are vacationing at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. B. L. Wilson, Lonsmount Drive, is at Roche's Point for the season.

Mrs. I. Soskin, of Los Angeles, Cal., who visited her sister Mrs. Jay J. Allen, Roxboro Drive, for the past month, has returned home.

Nancy and Peter Rosenfeld, children of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenfeld, Ridge Drive, are at camp in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Coulson Avenue, spent a few days with the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. Katz, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Morris E. Duckman, St. Clements Avenue; Jack Cowan, Rushholme Road; Louis Soles, Craig Avenue; Hy. Lewis, Madison Avenue; and M. Levy, Lonsdale Road, are at Petawawa for two weeks, training with the reserve army of the R.C.A.

Mrs. Isidore Vise, of Chicago, Ill., has returned home after visiting Dr. and Mrs. A. Brodey, Wellwood Avenue.

Mrs. Murray Cooper and family, of New York, are visiting the former's parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper, at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Davidson and son, Cecil, Vaughan Road, have returned from a trip to Montreal, Que., and Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Richmond and family, Rushholme Road, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Dennis and children, Walmer Road, are at their summer home at Test City.

Miss Nancy Frankel, Strathallan Boulevard, is spending the summer at camp in Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cohen and daughter, Zelda, Cheritan Avenue, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Vise at their summer home in Bobcaygeon.

Donna Gould, Old Forest Hill Road, is at camp in Muskoka for the season.

Mrs. A. Dobrofsky, of Montreal, Que., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cooper, at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, Rushholme Road, are spending the summer at Belle Ewart.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Latowsky and family, Rushholme Drive, are at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldberg and son, Melville, 16 Edgewood Avenue, were in New York, visiting the formers' daughter, Miss Mildred Goldberg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Sandler, Bathurst Street, are at Crystal Beach.

Miss Gertrude Rosen, 50 Gloucester Grove, has returned from Mary Lake, Muskoka, where she spent her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Wintrob, St. Clements Avenue, are visiting in Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sugar and family, Rosemary Road, are away for the season at their summer home on Lake Simcoe.

Mrs. Robert Hurwitz and son, Earl Howard, Nina Avenue, have returned home after spending the past month with Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Appleby, Terrace Hill, Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Stanleigh and family, Spadina Road, are taking a vacation at Crystal Beach for a month.

Mrs. Samuel J. Hennick and daughter, Joyce, of Oshawa are taking a holiday with the former's mother, Mrs. J. Pearlman, Earnscliffe Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Schwartz, Wineva Avenue, are taking a vacation at Wasaga Beach.

Mrs. A. Greben, Oakington Avenue, is spending a week at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jason, of Buffalo, N.Y., visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dineberg, Galley Avenue, before leaving for Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. Arthur Begar, of New York, has returned home after visiting her parents, Rev. and Mrs. B. Wiadowsky, Brunswick Avenue.

Mrs. J. Gross and twin daughters, May and June, 362 Brunswick Avenue, are spending the summer at Preston.

Dr. and Mrs. John Suboloff, Palmerston Boulevard, are at Roche's Point for the summer.

Word has been received of the safe arrival in Newfoundland of Leading Aircraftsman Solomon Kaufman, R.C.A.F., by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman, Palmerston Avenue.

Mrs. Harry Eisen and children, Helen and Leonard, Dovercourt Road, are spending the summer at Lake Wilcox.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rumack, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending the summer at Roche's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Cooper and family, Douglas Drive, are spending the season at their summer home at Jackson's Point.

Miss Ida Peichovitz, Manning Avenue, is spending two weeks in Midland.

Mrs. J. C. Clinton and son, [illegible] of Detroit, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Seigel, Grace Street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orgell and children, Lyla and Melville, College Street, are at Wasaga Beach for two weeks.

Miss Phyllis Susan Jackson, Crawford Street, is spending the summer with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Smith, at Thunder Bay.

Miss Min Soupcoff, Beatrice Street, is at Monteith Inn, Muskoka, for her vacation.

Miss Rose Schiff, Cecil Street, is spending her vacation with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Horwich, of Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Caplan and family, Nassau Street, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. M. Farber and Miss Molly Krakofsky gave a dinner at the Belvin to honor Mrs. Sol Krakofsky, formerly Miss Ruth Wener, ten guests being present.

Mrs. I. L. Seigel, Vaughan Road, entertained at an evening for Mrs. J. C. Clinton and Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. H. Steinberg, Lakeview Avenue, gave a tea for Mrs. J. C. Clinton and Mrs. David Miller, both of Detroit, Mich. Mrs. David Seigel poured, assisted by Mrs. S. Haimer and Mrs. David Greensweig. About thirty guests were present.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Albright, 434 Shaw Street, gave a dinner to celebrate the engagement of their daughter, Charlotte, to Leading Aircraftsman Solomon Kaufman, R.C.A.F. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. M. Chalk, of Penetanguishine, Miss Ida Albright, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufman and children, Sydney and Tillie.

Honoring Mrs. Louis Wise, who was Miss Edith Papernick, Mrs. P. Papernick gave a luncheon at Simpson's Arcadian Court; Mrs. I. Gotter, cup and saucer shower; Mrs. R. Abel, personal shower; Mrs. M. Meltz and Mrs. A. Cass, luncheon at King Edward Hotel; Miss Adelyn Alger, of Detroit, Mich., luncheon at Royal York Hotel; Mesdames J. Oelbaum, I. Wise and A. Wise, dinner at the former's home, 6 Killarney Road; and Misses Beatrice Isenberg and Rose Weinraub, dinner.

At Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gussack, Mr. and Mrs. M. Manilla, Mr. and Mrs. D. Rodness, Mr. and Mrs. M. Applebaum, Jack Panzer, Fred Moses, Sidney Hennick, Joseph Panzer, Misses Belle Applebaum, Ruth Renwick, Hilda Page, Molly Keith, Ray Wagman, Florence Herbert, Ida Greenberg, Florence Deutz, Shirley Rose, Anne Shapiro, all of Toronto; Mrs. S. Maldaver, of Kitchener; and H. Romer, of Brantford.

Toronto Meetings

● **ZIONIST COUNCIL** memorial meeting to honor Theodor Herzl and Chaim Nachman Bialik, on Thursday evening, July 22, at the Zionist Centre, will be addressed by A. M. Klein, lawyer and poet, and I. Rabinovitch, writer, both of Montreal. Cantor Akiva Bernstein will sing.

● Muriel Albert, 40 Carling Avenue, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Oscar Albert, went to Buffalo, N.Y., to give a recital at the Twentieth Century Club as guest artist at the luncheon and musical of the Women's Investigating Club.

● **JEWISH OLD FOLKS HOME**: Mayer Littner, honorary vice-president, is touring Ontario in the interest of the Home. Mr. Littner is one of the founders.

● **HADASSAH**: Pearl Goodfellow Chapter installation and closing dinner was held with members and their husbands in attendance. Harry Lepofsky was installing chairman; Carl Fagot said grace, and a toast to the King was given by Harry Tator. Officers installed were: president, Mrs. C. Fagot, honorary president, Mrs. H. R. Lepofsky, and Mesdames I. Sant, A. Houpt, R. Switzer, B. Rosen, H. Randall, J. Wall, J. Sokoloff, D. Tobias, H. H. Tator, Mrs. A. Newman and Mrs. I. Sant received gifts from Mrs. J. Sokoloff and Mrs. H. R. Lepofsky for bringing in most money for the annual tea. Mr. and Mrs. David Tobias were honored by the members with a gift for their silver wedding anniversary. Mrs. I. Sant, retiring financial secretary-treasurer, reported that among other contributions, the usual $100 United Palestine Appeal pledge was increased to $300 besides the $360 to Youth Aliyah. Mrs. B. Rosen, Red Cross convenor, reported many finished knitted garments and articles; Mrs. H. Sperling reported financial improvement. Mrs. A. Houpt reported on National Fund. Mrs. H. R. Lepofsky, retiring from office as president since the chapter's inception in January, 1940, received a gift.

DEATHS

The death of Mrs. Annie Levy, wife of the late Isaac Levy, a resident for over fifty years of Hamilton, occurred on July 5, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. [illegible], in her eighty-first year. She is survived by one son, Moe; and two other daughters, Mrs. M. Epstein, of Vancouver, B.C., formerly of Ottawa, and Miss Rose Levy, Reg. N., of Toronto; and nine grandchildren. Funeral services were conducted by Rabbi Joseph Fink, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Samuel Robins, 273 Queen Street East, died on July 8, at the age of sixty-nine. He was born in Russia and came to Toronto forty years ago. He was a member of Berkeley Street Synagogue. Surviving are his wife, Freda; five daughters, Mrs. I. Pomerantz, of New York, Mrs. H. Marks, Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, Mrs. L. Rubin, Miss Helen Robins; three sons, David, Morris, Alex; and nine grandchildren. Funeral services took place from the United Hebrew Burial Parlours to Dawes Road Cemetery.

The death of Rev. Abraham Halpern, 96 Brunswick Avenue, occurred suddenly on July 12, at Toronto General Hospital. His wife died six months ago. Rev. Halpern came to this country about thirty-six years ago from Poland, then Austria, and lived in Hamilton for twenty-eight years. His later years were spent in Toronto. He was known for his kindness and was a member of the Brunswick Talmud Torah, D'Arcy Talmud Torah, Folks Farein, Shomrei Shabbos Congregation, Husatiner Congregation, Yeshiva Torah Chaim, and president of Chevra Mishnais. He is survived by two sons, Samuel, of Hamilton, and Nathan Benjamin, of Buffalo, N.Y.; one daughter, Mrs. Percy Dolgoff; one grandson, Sydney M. Halpern; three brothers, Rev. F. Halpern, of Toronto; Louis, of Huntington, N.Y.; and David Mayer, in Europe; and two sisters in Europe. Funeral services were held from his home.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Feldberg, 326 Huron Street, on July 5, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Estelle Frances, sister of Murray and Ranee.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Saltman (nee Beatrice Bernard), 58 Comberwell Road, on July 7, at Women's College Hospital, a son, Joel Charles.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Nisenbaum (nee Frances Zener), 1660 Bathurst Street, on July 7, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Alynne Suzanne. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Zener, Major Street; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Nisenbaum, Beverley Street. Great-grandparents are Mrs. E. Eisen, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenstein, and Mrs. S. Zener, Baldwin Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray Silver (nee Goldie Bercovitz, formerly of Hamilton), 435A Montrose Avenue, on July 4, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Lelia Dina. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Silver, 187 Grace Street; and Mrs. R. Bercovitz, Montrose Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kunick (nee Ray Ariss) 483 Delaware Avenue, on July 6, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Sandra. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ariss, of Rouseau; and Mrs. D. Pollack, of Windsor.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Novak (nee Helen Kotseff), 146 Donlands Avenue, on July 7, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. E. Kotseff, McLean Boulevard; and G. Novak, Blevins Place.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Forman (nee Ida Cooper), 755 Palmerston Avenue, on July 7, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Debora Sharon. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Forman, Crawford Street; and Mr. and Mrs. I. Cooperberg, Oxford Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Levine (nee Lottie Shore), 549 Crawford Street, on July 7, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Martin. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. P. Shore, Crawford Street; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Levine, Robert Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Vanek (nee Nina Pearl), 101 Prescott Avenue, on July 8, at Mount Sinai Hospital, twin daughters, Elizabeth Fern and Judith Carol. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Vanek, Shaw Street; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearl, Vaughan Road.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kaftel (nee Clara Goldberg), 32 Dawson Street, at Mount Sinai Hospital, on July 10, a son, Marvin. Mr. and Mrs. N. Goldberg, 40 Beatrice Street, are grandparents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Silverberg (nee Eva Signet), 62 Harrison Street, on July 11, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. M. Signet, Harrison Street, are grandparents.

More About A Polish-Jewish Martyr

Samuel Zygielbojm, member of the Polish National Council, who died in St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London, where he had been rushed after being found almost unconscious in his flat at 12, Porchester Square, West, had been working in his flat, preparing a special memorandum on means to help Polish Jews—a memorandum he was to hand to Prof. Kot, Polish Minister of Information, the next day. A friend of Mr. Zygielbojm was with him when he started to set down the points of the memorandum. He seemed very depressed. "Is it worth writing?" he asked his friend, adding that sometimes he thought that Polish Jewry was lost, and if Polish Jewry was lost life had no meaning for him.

The memorandum was left unfinished. Instead he wrote the five letters, including one to General Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland, which are said to [illegible] protest against the [illegible] the civilized [illegible]

[illegible]

Ever since he came to Great Britain and took his seat in the Polish National Council 18 months ago, Mr. Zygielbojm did all he could to bring the tragedy of Polish Jewry before the world and obtain help. He was the first to convince the B.B.C. of the need to allow special broadcasts about the sufferings of Jews in Poland and he made the broadcasts himself. He wrote articles and addressed mass meetings in London and in the provinces. Although he was a sick man and the doctors ordered him to undergo an operation he refused and insisted on going on with his work. When friends appealed to him to listen to the doctors he replied: "Polish Jews have no doctors there. I am trying to be their doctor now and I have no right to leave them even for a minute. It is they who are gravely sick and not I."

As part of the terrible news about the Jews in Poland, Zygielbojm learned that his wife and two children were reported to be among the 300 inmates of the Medem Sanatorium whom the Nazis shot last autumn near Warsaw.

Mr. Zygielbojm was born forty-eight years ago in Kramostaw, Central Poland. In 1921 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Jewish Socialist Party (Bund), and in 1924 was elected a member of the Polish Trades Union Council. From 1927 till 1933 he represented the Jewish workers on the Warsaw Municipal Council. He took an active part in the defence of Warsaw in September, 1939, and was responsible for the formation of voluntary workers' battalions.

When the city was captured by the Germans, he was among the first hostages (taken by the invaders. Later he was appointed a member of the Jewish Council set up by the Germans in the Warsaw ghetto, from which he escaped in February, 1940, and went to the United States. In May, 1942, Mr. Zygielbojm arrived in London, after having been appointed by the Polish Government a member of the Polish National Council.

The Polish National Council stood for a minute's silence in tribute to Mr. Zygielbojm, and the Chairman, Prof. Grabski, paid tribute to the late leader of Jewish workers.

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M. ALSPECTOR JACKSON'S POINT, ONT.

Sharon, five years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hands, 1652 Bathurst Street, Toronto.
—Sylvia Schwartz

J. W. B. Aide Goes To London To Confer On U. S. Jewish Troops

Walter Rothschild, Chairman of the Army and Navy Committee of the National Jewish Welfare Board, has arrived in London to confer with the military authorities and members of the Jewish community on methods of improving and expanding the religious, cultural and social services rendered to American Jewish troops.

Mr. Rothschild will spend six weeks visiting American Army camps and Jewish communities in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The London Committee, established with the aid of the Jewish Welfare Board, recently opened the Balfour Club for Jewish military personnel, while home hospitality and assistance in religious service has been rendered to the American Jewish servicemen by the communities in Belfast, Cardiff, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bournemouth and other cities.

Mr. Rothschild will discuss with the leaders of each community the possibility of closer cooperation with Jewish and Christian chaplains. The work is part of the Jewish Welfare Board overseas organization of Army and Navy Committees. These committees abroad, composed of representatives of the local Jewish community, are now functioning in Australia, New Zealand, India, Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone, South America and Caribbean Islands.

Mr. Rothschild's trip was undertaken in accordance with the arrangements made by the Army and Navy with the Red Cross and the USO.

PROTESTS AGAINST POLISH MAJOR IN U.S. WAR SCHOOL

(Continued from Page One)

hold a position of power in our Government.

"In the light of daily pogroms and massacres in Nazi-controlled countries and the revulsion of feeling that exists against such blood-lust and against those who inflict tortures on Jews and other minority victims, it would be contrary to the dictates of common humanity to place your Department's imprimatur of approval upon such a Pole who may have perpetrated cruelties upon the helpless similar to Nazi practices."

SOVIET DELEGATES TELL STORY OF JEWISH HEROISM

(Continued from Page One)

and the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, joint sponsors of the meeting at the Polo Grounds. Dr. Albert Einstein, the physicist, who forwarded his greetings, is honorary chairman of the reception committee.

According to J. Albert Hirsch, public relations representative of the committee, money realized from the sale of tickets, which were scaled from $2.25 to 55 cents, will go to a Russian hospital fund.

The list of scheduled speakers included Sholem Asch, author and president of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists in the United States; Newbold Morris, president of the City Council; Magistrate Anna M. Kross, Louis Levine, national chairman of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, president of the American Jewish Congress; Dr. Nahum Goldman, president of the World Jewish Congress; Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, and Professor Arthur Upham Pope.

Also appearing on the program were Larry Adler, the harmonica virtuoso, and Eddie Cantor, radio and screen star. Presiding was B. Z. Goldberg, chairman, Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists.

Among those forwarding greetings to the meeting were Wendell L. Willkie, Herbert H. Lehman, director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operation, and many American leaders in literature, religion and the arts and in other fields.

15,000 stateless Jews of German origin have been interned by the Japanese authorities of Shanghai, and their property confiscated.

Britain And The Refugee

Newcomers Give Inestimable Aid, Repay Hospitality In Many Ways

There is no yardstick by which you can measure the kindness the British have shown to the thousands of refugees in their midst. Neither is there any yardstick by which you can measure the return which it has brought. But one thing is certain and that is that these refugees are not simple rice-eaters. They are playing a considerable part in Britain's war effort today.

There are refugees in practically every war industry. In engineering, in the clothing industry, the distribution of food, the restaurant trade, in all types of war factories, in the arts and on the stage and cinema.

Taking the war industries, refugee engineers and skilled workmen are employed in aeroplane factories, in tank, gun and shell factories.

I know of one refugee, a Polish Jew, who was the first in this country to manufacture an indispensable aeronautical instrument. And practically all the workers in his factory are refugees, a number of whose families are still—or were—in the ghettos of Poland.

In the chemical and dye industries, refugees are playing an important part. Many of these are Germans who fled from the Nazi terror. They brought with them, however, valuable knowledge of technical processes and formulae, often secret, which have been of inestimable aid to this country in war production.

It is, of course, known that the patent for the Bren gun was brought to Britain by refugee Czechs on the last aeroplane leaving free Czecho-slovakia. And the further development of this tremendously important war weapon is due to the research and work of refugees in England.

Of several hundred important inventions made in this war and utilized in war industries, many are the result of refugee brains—Jews and non-Jews expelled by Hitler.

Possibly few people know how many airmen's lives are being saved by a formula for fire-proofing clothing invented by G. A. Petzoldt and his son, Jewish refugees from Germany. This remarkable process makes ordinary flying clothes immune to the flames from burning petrol such as may occur in crash landings or in hits by enemy aircraft.

What gunpowder was to the Thirty Years' War and iron and steel to the Seven Years' War, industrial diamonds are to this war. It is little realized how much the accelerated speed of a British Spitfire or an American Aerocobra owes to industrial diamond workers of today. Without him none of the amazing modern precision instruments on which the aeroplane industry depends could be made. By and large, the industrial diamond industry is a refugee industry brought here by refugees after the invasion of Belgium and Holland. Ninety per cent. of these diamond cutters are Jewish, seventy per cent. of them of Polish origin.

In the clothing and fur industries, refugees are playing a considerable part in helping to clothe the Air Force, the Navy and the Army.

In the continual search for substitutes to make up shortages in certain war materials and save shipping space, the refugees from the Continent have been able to contribute valuable scientific knowledge and research. For instance, we owe one of the newest vitamized chicken foods to an Austrian exile here.

The refugee is also playing his part in a more direct way. Many refugees are serving in the alien companies of the Pioneer Corps, in which as many as 40 nationalities are represented. All of them have acquitted themselves with credit. Some of these with military training have even been included in British military units, where they quickly won the recognition of their superiors. A number were given commissions and there are several in command of some of the Pioneer units.

Of importance is also the part which refugee doctors and refugee nurses have played and are playing today in British hospitals, civilian and military. Practically the whole of the about one thousand of Czechoslovak, Austrian and German doctors who found themselves in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war have been given medical posts in clinics and hospitals. In some they act as assistants to British doctors, in others they are at the heads of the institutions.

Most of these doctors are Jews, and their skill and devotion to duty, their anxiety to repay to Britain for the hospitality they were given, are admitted by even those who at first opposed their admittance into practice on grounds that the professions will be overcrowded. Some of these refugee doctors have shown great daring and courage during the London blitz. One I know was wounded severely whilst attempting to rescue and render first aid to a family injured in an air raid in London.

There are also some 700 refugee nurses now working in hospitals in and outside London.

No small part is being played by refugees in the war propaganda machine and at the B.B.C. They act as announcers in various foreign languages, as translators, as monitors. Indeed, without the refugees with their knowledge of foreign languages and of the countries on the Continent the B.B.C. could not have achieved the great and good results it had in this war. Even American broadcasts now being made from the British Isles have availed themselves of the specialized knowledge of some of the refugees.

In the universities, many refugees are active and contributing to science and culture. There are today a large number of refugee professors, lecturers and research students in Oxford, Cambridge and other United Kingdom universities, many of them engaged on research to help the war effort.

In the sphere of art and culture, the refugee is also making his contribution. One of the most widely acclaimed Shakespearean actors in London today is a Czech artist, among the most famous of war cartoonists is Felix Topolski, a Polish Jew. From the same part of the world come Lewitt and Him, the artists and illustrators whose London Transport poster "Shanks' Pony" is one of our latest and most effective bits of wall propaganda.

Refugees all over the country have organized their own characteristic cultural life — theatres, films, exhibitions, lectures, literary discussion groups and so on. More and more the British people are being drawn to these centres, and refugee activities which are considerably enriching Britain's cultural life and lending colour, variety and often gaiety.

So the refugees have not been altogether a bad investment. They have paid a good dividend during the war and they will continue to pay one after they return to their own countries. Britain's hospitality to the refugee is, therefore, rather like bread thrown on the waters which will return. If the world after the war is going to be a better world, a more humane world, the new bonds of friendship created between the British people and the refugee will be a real and lasting contribution towards it.

Earl Howard, one year old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hurwitz, Nina Avenue, Toronto.
—J. Morley

RUMANIAN JEWS

(Continued from Page One)

worker or simply is not able to give the required 'bakshish' demanded from him by any police commissioner.

"In October 1942, 800 persons were deported from Bucharest in one batch. At one point it was decided to deport former Jewish socialists to Transnistria and, in order to facilitate the matter, the authorities of the province deported anyone they happened to meet at a given unlucky moment.

"Among other things it was decided to deport all Jews who bore the name 'Horodniceanu' from Maldova to Transnistria because there had once been a Socialist leader and member of Parliament in Bucharest by that name. All Jews unfortunate enough to bear that name were deported, among them an old man of 80, as well as Ilie Horodniceanu, former president of the small credit cooperative society in Postmasi and member of the Board of Directors of the Union of Jewish Cooperatives."

Ilie Horodniceanu is a member of one of the oldest Jewish families in Roumania. His father having been one of the first Jews to be naturalized in that country. He worked closely with Joint Distribution Committee representatives in Roumania.

Without any regard for the fact that their supply of clothing is limited to the barest essentials, Jews are forced to contribute wearing apparel which was sent to Germany as "gifts from the Roumanian people." Inasmuch as the parcels bore the names and addresses of the donors, there were cases of Jews receiving letters of thanks from individuals in Germany.

The anti-Semitic policy of the government extends as well to Jewish youth. Although scholars and students are exempted from compulsory labor—the report calls this one of the "incomprehensible miracles of the present situation"—schools for Jewish youngsters are not always permitted in the provinces. In Cernauti a group of Jewish children was arrested at a training class and handed over to a court martial as communists. Only after great effort were the children acquitted. Jewish youth has no possibility of receiving training in any way, although in Bucharest a network of Jewish elementary and intermediate schools and even one high school, with about 800 students, operates.

Sympathy for the harassed Jews is occasionally evidenced by Roumanians, the report reveals:

"One cold winter day in Cernauti, many Jews, who had committed the crime of being on the streets after the curfew hour and of standing in groups of more than three persons, of looking at a Roumanian in the wrong way or some other such thing, were forced to sweep the street clear of snow. Among them were two well-known Jews in town, an old lawyer and our old friend Karl Klueger, former president of the Reconstruction Company and president of the Cernauti Central Bank. Roumanians who were passing demanded of the police that the few Jewish representatives, among them Klueger, should be released from work. In fact, the order soon came for their release. Klueger, however, refused to be made an exception and remained working with the other Jews clearing away the snow."

Deportation is constantly in the minds of the Jews:

"In March of this year a rumor circulated in Cernauti states that a further group of 4,000 Jews would be deported to Transnistria from there. Although the rumor was later officially denied, this sword of Damocles hangs over the heads of the Cernauti Jews just as it has always done. In the meantime they have to wear the yellow badge and no more than three persons may be together either in their homes or on the street. Jews in Cernauti are only allowed to leave their homes between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Every minute before 10 o'clock or after 1 o'clock that a Jew remains out of his house means exile and martial law."

The report discloses that only about 16,000 Jews remain in Bukovina, living crowded together in the city of Cernauti. Among the deportees are such prominent Jews are Dr. Sam Mosner, former vice-president of the Central Bank in Czernowitz, Bukovina; Dr. Meyer Teich, former president of the cooperative in Suceava, Bukovina; E. M. Trachtman, former representative of the Jewish Colonization Association in Roumania, and his brother-in-law, L. Crushman, former manager of the Hicem in Bucharest, all of whom worked closely with the J.D.C. The latter pair were deported with their families. Only one of the family, Crushman's daughter, survives. All the others have either been murdered or have died of the dreaded typhus in Transnistria. The Head Office for Jews in Roumania (replacing the former Union of the Communities) has recently been allowed to send help to Jews in Transnistria in the form of clothes and foodstuffs.

The Jews in Bucharest fare better, the report declares, although "practically all of the Jewish houses have been confiscated and given to Roumanians. The Jews who are allowed to remain in their homes have to pay extraordinarily high rents. For residences assessed at a rental of from 50,000 to 80,000 lei for Roumanians, Jews have to pay from 400,000 to 800,000 lei."

Concluding, the report declares: "This is how the Jews live in Roumania, in poverty and distress, in eternal fear of every movement, of every noise, afraid of their own shadow, terrified that every moment may bring them arrest, compulsory labor, concentration camp, exile or death. Thus they see the days go by, hoping that they will be lucky enough to live to see the democracies victorious over the barbaric enemy of mankind."

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I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

JULY 16, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 41

Canadian Jewish Congress Statement On The Action Of The Quebec City Council To Prevent The Erection Of A Synagogue

By H. M. Caiserman, General Secretary

In order to prevent the Jews of Quebec City from erecting a Synagogue, the majority of the Quebec City Council seeks to expropriate the site which the Jewish community has purchased and upon which it is in the course of building. This action the Jewish community will challenge as an undue interference.

The issue involved in the Quebec case is of vital concern not only to every Canadian Jew but to every citizen of this country who wishes to see freedom of worship maintained in Canada.

The City Council has passed a by-law expropriating this site allegedly because the city requires the land in order to enlarge a near-by park. The hollowness of this motivation was exposed when the Jewish community offered to surrender the lot for this purpose if the city would promise that a permit would be issued to build a Synagogue elsewhere in a part of the city suitable to the community. This offer of the Jewish community was not accepted.

In fact this step by the Quebec Council is the latest in a long series of obstructions and hindrances during the past ten years by means of which the considerable Jewish community has been prevented from erecting a Synagogue. It is a most flagrant assault on freedom of worship and the civic right to erect a house of worship for the citizens of the Jewish faith. Never before in the history of our country has this right been so openly or so unashamedly suppressed or challenged.

At the present time, the freedom of worship and of faith is one of the Four Freedoms which every section of Canada has girded arms in mortal combat to protect. It is a high civic duty for every individual and every group in the community to display that vigilance which is the well-known price of liberty in defence of the freedoms which our constitution and tradition provide. We cannot conceive that our victorious [illegible] which the Jewish soldiers and sailors [illegible] will dare their children to find that we have lost what they fought so bravely to win for us.

The Jewish community has explored the possibility of compromise and settlement on the question at issue. We have sought the conciliatory offices of influential and respected men. We have been patient and considerate of the feelings of those of another faith and of other views. We have acted conservatively within our rights and carefully in fulfillment of our duties. But we have not won the most elementary recognition of our rights from the narrow majority of the Quebec City Council. We would not be doing justice to our civic duties or to our obligations towards our younger generation if we did not exert ourselves to the utmost to establish a Synagogue where it will be possible to worship in the ancient and widely respected traditions of our people.

The Hon. Mr. Godbout, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, has repeatedly admonished his compatriots to be tolerant towards the sentiments and ideals of citizens of the other Provinces of Canada. Likewise, His Eminence, Cardinal Villeneuve has preached the spirit of charity and tolerance towards minorities. Similarly Abbe Maheux, of the City of Quebec has repeatedly exhorted Canadian citizens as well as his own compatriots to be tolerant, broadminded and charitable towards one another. Are these views exemplified in the actions of the small majority of the Quebec City Council towards the Jewish minority of their city?

It would be a thousand pities if this matter should have to be fought out in the courts. One is at once reminded of famous cases of more than fifty years ago involving religious issues which then aroused bitter feeling, and which should not be forgotten. Why not let the dead past bury its dead?

We sincerely hope that the wise men of Quebec will prevail upon their minority not to allow this issue to get out of hand, but to settle it in the broad and tolerant spirit so eloquently preached by the civil and religious leaders of Quebec City and Province.

The Jewish community of Quebec is a very old one and has an enviable record of contribution to the industrial development of the country. It has been organized for religious purposes into a congregation for nearly a hundred years and has maintained a house of worship and rabbis and teachers for the purpose of continuing their religious traditions for nearly this entire period.

In recent decades, with the shift in population which has marked the entire city, the Jewish community is now to a large extent removed from the area in which the old Synagogue is situated; by the same token that district has now altered in character so that it is not in keeping with the dignity requisite for a house of worship.

For that reason, the Jewish community of Quebec decided more than ten years ago to erect a new Synagogue somewhere in the district where the majority of their members now reside. This Synagogue is carefully planned to be a beautiful structure and of an architectural style to enhance the vicinity and to give no offence to anyone of whatever creed or views. In 1932, a lot was purchased on Learmonth Avenue after assurance was given by the city authorities that there was nothing to prevent the realization of the plans.

However, as soon as this transfer became generally known, a small group of nationalists protested against the issuance of a public permit to the Jewish community. As a result of this pressure, the City Council of Quebec passed by-law 24B which forbade the erection on that street of new buildings other than private dwellings or stores. It may be noted, in passing, that this by-law has remained a dead-letter insofar as the erection on that street of schools and hospitals is concerned but that it blocked the erection of the Synagogue.

In the hope that opposition to the project might subside, the Jewish community did not press the issue in spite of the growing need. In 1941 the Jewish community purchased a lot on Cremazie Street after consultation with the Mayor and the legal department of the City. This building permit was obtained and its legality is being contested by a private suit against the City. Opposition to the Jews building the Synagogue arose even more vehemently than in 1932 and was one of the issues in the 1942 civic election when one of the candidates based his whole campaign on the fact that if he were elected he would see that no Synagogue was built in Quebec. He was defeated by a large majority. At that time, the City Council passed a by-law prohibiting the construction of other than private dwellings in the district where the permit had been obtained for the construction of the Synagogue, a measure which was strongly condemned by the entire press and many church bodies throughout the Dominion.

Though the property has been for sale for ten years, the City Council showed no interest or desire to purchase it for a park. It was only after the permit to build a Synagogue had been obtained that the City Council felt that the Park should be extended. The Community, through its legal representative, Sydney Lazarovitz, agreed to turn over the lot to the city for this purpose at a considerable loss if they were guaranteed that a building permit for a Synagogue would be issued them in another part of the city suitable to the community. This offer was refused, and the city passed an expropriation by-law which aims at seizing the lot without granting the Jewish community any assurance that they will be able to build their much needed Synagogue.

This action of the City Council will be contested by the Jewish community of Quebec through all legal means.

— every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancour
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an easier."

This writer shares the deep regret of the Toronto Jewish community, and doubtless of the general community as well, that Edmund Scheuer had to die the violent way he did, as the result of injuries received when he was knocked down by a street car on July 2. He was a grand, indomitable old man and, although he was ninety-five, he had not retired. What this column wrote about him for his eighty-ninth birthday was applicable when he died, and what was said here then is repeated below:

His mind is as clear as a bell, he is alert and well-informed and his handwriting was firm and young when he wrote of the New Year number of this paper: "I compliment you on its elegant appearance, fine photographs and splendid specimen of the printer's art. As your self-appointed publicity agent, I will mail one copy each to Paris, Amsterdam, Luxembourg and Tel Aviv and a copy of the next issue of it will go to Leon Blum, Prime Minister of France."

Mr. Scheuer, who was born in Berncastel and educated in Metz, Lorraine, came here from Paris to engage in the wholesale jewellery business in Hamilton, where through his efforts, the Hughson Street Synagogue was erected in 1882 as the first Reform temple in Canada, and when he moved to Toronto he organized the first Jewish benevolent society there and was the president of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies for the first four years of its existence. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1886 and belongs to the Canadian Club, his friends being both Gentile and Jewish, for he has served the general community as well as the Jewish one.

For several generations Mr. Scheuer has been the recipient of honors that were unsought and unbought, for he was never a rich man, and the esteem which he has enjoyed throughout his long, useful life is in a way a return gift to the community which accorded it because it stands as a monument before the young, attesting to the eternal fact that a man is a person by virtue of what he is in essence and not by virtue of what he can do or buy. When a man lives fruitful years in which he gives much time to the betterment of his community rather than for his own gain, people get to know him and to see through him. It is plain in the case of Mr. Scheuer that his efforts to raise the tone of the Jewish community began with himself, for, in the last analysis, the individual is the community and it can never be any better than he is.

He strives to be of good character which alone can bring tranquility of spirit through satisfaction in right conduct and his efforts have consisted not of uplift, which is born of condescension and patronage, but of [illegible] struggle which has its roots in modesty and the will to [illegible] with fellowmen. In such an individual as the Grand Old Man of Toronto the community [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] integrity and in justice between man and man.

Mr. Scheuer's leadership of the Jewish community through the years of its steady growth and improvement has been characterized by an innate grace and polish matched by the outward grace of manner and polish of bearing that are the product of self-schooling and judgment. The quality of his leadership has always been a rebuke to those who are unable to abandon their own ego and who are out in communal life to obtain, not to give, in a brassy spectacle of personal aggrandizement which provides young people with false notions of success and distracts them from the imponderables of life that matter the most for true happiness.

Young people have always been his friends and his knowledge of the art of gracious living has extended his circle of friendships to include at his beautiful Sabbath eve table little ones from an orphanage and a welcome to young strangers as well as to celebrities of other countries and religions. They have all been lifted up through knowing him, raised in mind and spirit, and their attachment by this tie assures him lasting appreciation through the influence for good which spreads and cannot be confined to one person, one generation or one group. For he is a good man, the ultimate aim of all Jewish teaching. f.f.e.

M.P. IN HOUSE THROWS NEW LIGHT ON ORIGIN OF JESUS

Norman Jaques (N.D., Wetaskiwin) on July 8 said in the Canadian House of Commons that Jesus Christ had "not a drop of Jewish blood in his veins," after M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. leader, had accused the Alberta member of a "hatred for the Jews that seems to fill his heart and soul."

The exchange came during a foreign affairs debate when Mr. Coldwell was expressing sympathy for the Jews and referred to the "Jewish child whom we today honor as the founder of the great religion which most of us profess."

Apparently Mr. Jaques, who sat close to Mr. Coldwell, murmured something not loud enough to be heard in the gallery or by the Hansard reporter.

Mr. Coldwell replied: "I wish my honorable friend from Wetaskiwin, every time the Jews are mentioned, would not interrupt with the hatred of the Jews which seems to fill his heart and soul."

There were some rapid exchanges before Chairman Joseph Bradette (Lib., Cochrane) called order.

Later, when the House was about to rise for lunch, Mr. Jaques got the floor. He referred to Mr. Coldwell's statement that the founder of the Christian religion was a Jew.

"I have it on the authority of the present Dean of St. Paul's, who ought to know, that there was not a drop of Jewish blood in His veins," said Mr. Jaques. "That is all I said.

"I know that the honorable member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) is very fond of playing to the gallery for the benefit of the financial press."

"That is the funniest thing I have heard in a long time," said Mr. Coldwell, joining in the laughter that followed Mr. Jaques' comment.

Canada Will Play Full Part In Refugee Plans, Says Prime Minister

Prime Minister Mackenzie King said on July 9 in the House of Commons that the Canadian Government will be glad to play its full part in plans for the care of refugees, which would involve the reception in Canada of certain refugees until peace is restored.

"I cannot state how many additional refugees Canada will be prepared to receive," said Mr. King.

"This depends on many factors not within the control of the Canadian Government."

Dispersion of refugees now in neutral European countries and the reception of those who may hereafter escape from Axis territories had to be conducted under international auspices, with [illegible] of transport, of repatriation at the end of the war, of uniting families and of useful employment in war industries.

Consideration of security also had to be carefully weighed.

"A declaration such as the government has been urged to make—that Canada would receive all refugees from Axis territories who could reach her shores — would be an invitation to the German Government to distribute in this manner their spies and secret agents."

Mr. King said there was outstanding an offer of the Canadian Government, made last autumn, to receive for the duration up to 1,000 Jewish children then in occupied France and separated from their parents. Before effect could be given to the offer, the Germans had occupied the whole of France.

"The offer, however, is still valid.

"If arrangements can be made through neutral countries or the inter-governmental committee for the departure of these children, we shall gladly accord them admission to Canada."

Already there was a considerable refugee population in Canada and many had been admitted for permanent residence.

Others had been granted asylum for the duration only. Many, including some from the British Isles and some from Europe, would be glad to make their permanent homes here.

"While the government can give no general undertaking that all those who wish to stay will be granted the right to reside permanently in Canada, individual applications for permission to remain in this country after the war will be given full and sympathetic consideration."

"We have not, of course, done all that we could have done and perhaps we have not done all that we should have done," the Prime Minister said.

"Our record, however, is better than it is frequently made out to be and I think that it will stand comparison with the records of other parts of the British Commonwealth and the United States."

Mr. King said Canada was not invited to the recent Bermuda conference on war refugees and had not been asked to accept decisions adopted there; but Canada would be glad to play its full part when the decisions were submitted to the United Nations.

He said Bermuda conference was between the United Kingdom and the United States. Canada had no prior information other than that the conference was being arranged.

Mr. King said he did not believe critics of the government's refugee policy realized what great numbers of those people had found shelter in Canada.

[illegible] April 1, 1943, [illegible] immigrants had [illegible] European [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Canada would cooperate with others of the United Nations on this problem.

It was hard to say how many had been admitted to Canada as refugees since Hitler's rise to power, since immigration statistics did not show a category recorded as refugees.

"My impression is that those who criticize what had been done, and accuse the Government of inertia and inhumanity, are often not fully cognizant of the facts," said the Prime Minister.

"In the years 1933-42, 9,000 persons were admitted as immigrants to Canada by special orders-in-council, and most of them were European refugees."

MANY DUTCH DIED FOR JEWS IN HOLLAND

(Continued from Page One)

dam, and finally on May 14 the expulsion from Amsterdam began. By that time it was reliably estimated that only 4,000 Jews were left in Amsterdam, about 20 in Rotterdam and a scattered few who had fled into the provinces, where they were being concealed by friendly Dutch Christians, at the risk of arrest and possible execution for opposing the Nazi design.

In recent months the occupation forces usually sent Jews under 50 years of age to the Vught camp, where they were forced to do heavy labor. Others were sent to Westerbork as the first way-station en route to Poland. There was no age limit. Even the oldest persons were sent away, often when it was obvious they could not survive the journey. The shipments were made in cattlecars, with the openings nailed down and under horrible conditions of overcrowding and lack of sanitation. Rarely was a message received from one of the deportees who had reached his destination alive.

In the last days of May between 7,000 and 8,000 Jews were called up for "transportation" in Amsterdam. Only 300 registered voluntarily. The result was that the ancient Jewish quarters were surrounded by Nazi cordons and the inhabitants forcibly removed, without luggage, until the required number was assembled. As soon as they were gone their homes plundered.